MATTHEW L BRETT, Of Daviess County. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, OSCAR B HORD. Of Decatur County.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

SAMUEL L. RUGG. Of Allen County. CONGRESSIONAL NOTINATIONS. 1st District-JOHN LAW. JAMES A CRAVENS.

H. W. HARRINGTON. W. S HOLMAN A. B CONDUITT D W VOORHEES DAVID TURPIE EDGERTON. J. F. McDOWELL.

The News.

Our telegraphic columns contain startling news from all quarters, but the most of it is so uncertain, so unintelligible, so unsatisfactory, that we find it impossible to draw from all any satisfactory conclusions. Each reader must digest it for himself. In Virginia it is evident that the rebels have driven our armies beyond Ball Run, and instead of "on to Richmond," it is back to Washington. In Kentucky, the rebels have a large and well-appointed torce, under able commanders. Their designs are only known as they are developed, but their attention is doubtless directed towards Louisville or Cincinpati. The rebel army will increase in numbers as it advances northward. Certainly there are men enough in this military department to drive the invaders back. Every effort is being made at Louisville and Cincinnati to raise men enough to prevent the investment of either city by the enemy. Cincinnati has been placed in charge of Major General Lewis WALLACE, and he is developing all his genius and all his energy in providing means for its protection and defense. It is now under martial law. A dark cloud hangs over the country-the prospects for the future lock dismal-but the energies of the armies of the Union and the people may soon, as we pray God they may, turn all into glorious sunshme. We must have putience and courage-thedarkest hour is oft just before day.

Ignorance.

Confined at home by illness for the past ten days, the issues of our very learned cotemporary sometimes escape our vision. Such was the case with Monday's paper. In it the editor, upon the question of exemptions, with a grand flourish of trumpets, announces that he has "finished and faid away" the Scatinel. In his own estimation, he does that same thing about once a week, but we "still live." Until our article of last Sa urday. both he and the Governor were in blissful ignorance of the fact that therew as a clause in the Act of 1792, the only act defining exemptions, relating to the point in controversy between us.

" All persons who now are, or may hereafter be, exempted by the laws of the respective States. shall be and hereby are exempted from militia duty. notwithstanding their being above the age of eighteen or under the age of forty-five." (See Daniop's Digest, page 91)

The editor of the Journal excused the Govern or for exempting memoers of some religious de nominations, in good stanting, whose articles of faith justified them in being conscientiously opposed to bearing arms. His apology for the Governor was that by not exempting this class he he would be annulling the Constitution of the State. That was the sole ground he put it upon Not that the laws of the United States exempted those that the laws of the State exempted, but that the Constitution of the State exempted the parties re errel to The act of 1795, as the elitor knows, was an after discovery with him. justification of the Governor was in entire ignorance of that law. So that it ignorance of that act is an "absurd blunder;" if it is "sheer ignorance, complete ignorance, amu sing ignorance, enormous ignorance" not to know of the act of 1795, our very learned neighbor, al though a great lawyer, was in blissful ignorance of that act up to Saturday last, and he would now be in the same blissful state, if his attention had not been directed to it by an outsider. In ignorance, therefore, he has not more than two days' advantage of us.

But before discussing the question further, as to whether the Journal or the Scatinel is right upon the point in controversy, we will call the attention of our neighbor to the act of Congress of July 17, 1862, and inquire whether, under its provisions, any able bodied citizen between the ages of eighteen and forty-five are exempt?

The enrollment of the militia shall in all cases include all able bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty five, and shall be ap portioned among the States according to representative population.

A law passed by Congress in July last, which certainly overrides State Constitutions and State laws, says "in all cases" the enrollment shall include "all able bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty five." Under suc, an act enrothing the militia, and which makes no provision whatever for exempts, can the conscientionsly scrupulous against bearing arms escape enrollment? We put the inquiry to the common sense, or the legal sense, of the Journal, if it has ei her, for a reply.

The Growth of Conservative Sentiment.

The Chicago Times takes the following hopeful view of a rapid and conservative change in public sentiment:

The growth of conservative sentiment in the North is no longer a matter of conjecture; it may be regarded as a fixed fact. The only quesfion is as to the rapidity of its movement. Will it grow fast enough and strong enough to control the elections this fall? We believe it will, and we think that even now, if the issues forced be fore the country by the persistency of abolition ism could be determined by an election, the people would kill the serpent at the ballot box. Ohlo is awake and active; New York is determined to crush fanaticism; Iowa is on the move; and Indiana intends to make a good report. We shall carry librois and Wisconsin, and, strange as it may appear, we look for the return of two, and probably three, Democratic Congressmen in Michigan. From every portion of the country there is the most cheering evidence that the people are intending to work a revolution in the olitics of the country. This work will be conducted with a temperance, carnestness, and firm ness that will add another laurel to American history. It will prove the capacity of American citizens to properly appreciate and conduct constitutional Government. By the peaceful power of the ballot they will destroy a party of license and anarchy in the loval States, and by the power of their armies crush rebellion in disloval States. The task is truly an enormous one, but the people of the United States are accustomed to Herculean labors. Let Democrats and other conservative men work cheerfully, hopefully, for the consummation so devoutly to be wished.

old and well-proven division. He did not find Gen- As I close this letter, there are well authentieral Wallack in command in Kentucky. Gen | cated reports in circulation, to the effect that a eral Wallage simply held temporary command severe engagement took place yesterday mornof all Indiana regiment, and was energetically ing, between Manassas Junction and Bull Run, moking himself generally useful. General Nelson | with what result is not known. fall back, and by all means avoid a fight, in his impossible for the Union troops ever to cross the pocket. As soon as Nelson heard of Monson's Reppahannock again. disobedience of orders, he was confident that the Owing to the fact that there are no newspaper next thing would be a deteat, ordered all the correspondents with our army now, it is difficult trains on the road to Richmond to fall back, and to learn where the bulk of the robel army is. If made his way with full speed to the scene of ac- the report of the engagement at Manassas be tion. He found our troops, as he expected to true, it is possible that they are making an atfind them, falling back in disorder, but not dis tempt to drive Pope still nearer to Washington, pirited. All were anxious to fight. The diffi in order that they may themselves occupy the

how. The men were plucky, the officers spirited prising, after what we have witnessed during the But the fatal want of discipline was felt and seen. past week, to find the enemy, by the end of an General, and a line of battle was formed, which and Centerville. It would seem that that is for some time bore up well against the enemy. | Gen. Lee's design. The nerve of our men was admirable, but they The whole affair furnishes a not very agreeable were unsteady simply from want of instruction, commentary on Pope's grandiloquent proclama-Suddenly the right wing dissolved, and resistance tions. Instead of discarding lines of retreat, he to the enemy ceased. Nelson, with a musket has been very thankful to find one. Instead of ball in him, and incapable of further exertion, seeing only the backs of the enemy, it looks as left the field Gen. Manson, by his plucky con- if the rebels had enjoyed a dissolving view of his duct on the field, redeemed, so far as possible, his own posterior. Above all, it shows how terribly criminal blunder in rushing forward with green unwise it is to underrate the power and the skill troops, directly contrary to orders, to make an at- of the enemy with which we are contending. tack upon veterans. It is proper to say that we gathered these facts in conversation with General The Draft -- The Enemy's Programme Neison - Cincinnati Commercial.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times. Military Evenis on the Rappahan-

The defeat of Pope, and his retreat to Manassas- lend a considerable degree of authenticity. And the Rebels to occupy again the line of Bull Run.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28. There has been as yet no correct account published of the highly important events on the Rap pahannock during the latter part of last week, which resulted in the defeat or General Pope and been owing to the fact of the exclusion of all newspaper correspondents from the lines of the army, before the beginning of the week, and to the suppression substantially of all telegraphic reports from here. I have tearned the truth how ever, from several officers and soldiers who participated in the whole affair, among them men of character and education, and I proceed to tell it. Pope's retreat from the Rapidan to the Rappa

hannock, and from the Rappahannock to Manas 848, and his movement on Centreville, are praised as masterly strategy But knowing, as I do, that Pope had met with defeat and that he has retreated, leaving much articlery and baggage, and many wounded and prisoners, and all of his official papers, in the hands of the enemy, I shall not, however disagreeable the news, hesitate to ce-sful accomplishment of all this our informant say so. It is said that everything is well along says the Europe in friends of the" Confederacy," the line, and that everything has resulted exactly as General Haileck wished and intended. I do ject, entertain no doubt-as he himself enter not belive that. If it were true, it would not tained none. speak well for Halleck's generalship. The result of the whole affor shows that I was

this route to Richmond. ascertained, by means of several reconnoissances, tne position and stength of the various divisions composing Pope's army, and found that his own forces were twice as strong as those of Pope. On Tuesday he crossed the Rapadan with about 100,000 troops, among whom were 15,000 cavalry and twenty three butteries of field artillery. A body of 50,000 infantry, in addition to these, crossed subsequently, and advanced to the south bank of the Rappahannock, where they are now encamped. They took no part whatever in the fighting of the week, for the re-son that it all took place before they got up, and because they

On Wednesday Gen. Lee came up with the left wing of Pope's army, which was then in full retreat three miles east of Culpepper. From this time till the close of the week, the two armies were engaged every day in contests in which the valor and deathless courage of our troops were thrown away by reason of their being overpowered by the superior numbers of the enemy. As this circumstance has never happened before during the war, General Pope can not be blamed for not guarding against so unfor-een a contin progress. To wait for a slow and uncertain pro-

The result of the battle on Wednesday was the rand retreat of the Union troops, leaving in the hands of the enemy many of their sick and wound ed soluiers and some baggage.

On Thursday, August 21st, General Pope's army crossed the Rappahannock in great baste, unier a heavy fire from the enemy's artiflery. On Friday part of General Lee's army crossed and continued the pursuit and the fighting. A terrible engagement took place at Warrenton. resulting in the defeat of the Unionists, who retreated at its close, leaving behind artillery and several hundred prisoners. Our troops behaved ism than the fear referred to implies. They heroically in this battle, as indeed they did in all, can hardly fail to see that the practical Several splended bayonet charges vere made, but qu stion presented by the draft, and which must the rebels stood the shock and our troops suffered be ractically answered by sustaining or opposing somewhat. One of our regiments (which I was told was the 1st New Jersey, but which I have since learned was some other,) being ordered to charge, did so with impetuosity, but were surprised to find that they made no impression on the enemi's lines. In an instant they found themselves surrounded by four regiments of repet in fentry, while a regiment of cavalry was prepar ng to charge on their rear. Retreat was impossible.

and to continue the contest would have been extermination. They surrendered. From another point on the river during the day | postponed the rebel artiflery kept up a furious cannonading upon our camps and upon every body of our men that came within their range. Their shells fell thick and fast, and exploded with deadly effect, An attempt to disloge these batteries, in which Carl Schurz was engaged, resulted disastrously. Gen Franz Sigel ordered a brigade under Col. Krysandowski to cross the river and silence the batteries. The order was injudicious, for it was apparent that the enemy were supporting their outteries by an overwhelming intantry force. The brigade, however, crossed. Carl Schurz and the lamented General Bohlen going with it It never came back. It was terribly cut en by the masses of the enemy that swarmed around it. It was driven back to the river, where many men jumped in, and some of them were drowned or shot in the water. Schurz escaped. Gen. Bohlen

On the same day the rebel cavalry attacked and it -Rochester (N. Y.) Union. captured the wagon train belonging to General Pope's headquarters In these wagons were the baggage and personal effects of Gen Pope and of the officers of his stiff, all of whom were thus pinudered so effectually that they had not even a for making which, Charles J. Ingersoll, of Phila clean shirt left. These wagons also contained adelphia, has been arrested. We submit it to the Gen. Pope's official papers and correspondence candid consideration of every reader. It is only with the War Department, his army lists, his lists a constitutional and loval appeal to a political of divisions, brigades, and regiments, his maps meeting to thrust from power by the peaceful and 70 AND 72 VINE STREET, BETWEEN SECOND AND and topographical plans, his own and Gen Hal- legal agency of the ballot box the radicals who leck's plan of the campaign, all the telegraphic are now in Congress, and whose schemes will dedispatches which he has received and sent, &c. stroy the country, All of these papers tell into the hands of the ene | We are anxious to support the administration my, besides a large amount of money in gold in everything; but we cannot indorse this treatcoin and treasury notes, 250 valuable horses, a lot ment of Mr. Ingersoil. We regard it as a blow

of pistols, swords, muskets, &c. The scene of this capture was near Catlett's, ing campaign. It is wrong, all wrong, and we thirty five miles from Washington, and within six hope Mr. Lincoln will rectify it at once Men miles of Manassas Junction. The every re- who are allowed to vote, must be allowed free iom mained on the spot pillaging at their leisure. All to discuss the conduct of their rulers. The Gov of Pope's papers, however, were carefully pre ernment ceases to be worth saving when such disserved, and instantly sent to Richmond under a cussion is prohibited. strong escort. They must prove of incalculable What makes this act the more reprehensible, is value to the rebels, as they will disclose the whole the fact that both Greeley and Wendell Phillips details of Halleck's plan of the campaign. It is have so far escaped unscathed. They have not said here that an entirely new plan of the cam confined themselves to discussions of a political

It is supposed that Pope's army is now holding The New York World. (Republican), says, in the heights of Centreville, with Bull Run between regard to this speech and arrest : him and the enemy It is certain that on Tuesday, the 26th inst., the Charles J. Ingersoll at the Philadelphia Demo-

Confederates were in force near Manasses June-There is a disposition on the part of the growl tion, where they had a strong force of laborers ers to energe General Narson with the defeat of lengaged in destroying the railroad track and tele our troops beyond the Kentucky river, and to as | graph wires. On that day, five regiments of rebel weiste that defeat with that which is called the cavalry and a large infantry force attacked Masuperce sion of General Law. Wallack. This massas Junction, overpowered whatever Union view of the matter is strangely out of the way of forces were there, captured five trains of cars with the facts. Major General Nelson was ordered their contents, and, worse than all, captured the to Kentucky against his repeated, written protests. artiflery there, and turned the guns and used them His strong personal wish was to remain with his with deadly effect upon our retreating columns.

did not interfere with him, did not order him. It is known certainly that on Saturday last, away, but asked him to remain and render assis. August 23, the enemy held and occupied in force tance in the preparation of troops General Not. both sides of the Rappolamonock, from the Ratsox was acting under explicit orders of the Gov. | tlesnake Mountains to Frederick-burg, a distance ernment, and General Wallace had no command of thirty miles. Two thirds of their force are assigned him, except by the Governor of Indiana, on the north side, and only about 50,000 men As for the battle; it was fought contrary to the (the infantry force mentioned above) are on the express orders of Gen. Nelson. Gen. Manson, south side. The latter, aided by the labor of who was promoted for displaying ill judgment at nearly as many slaves, are busily engaged in Mill Spring, believed that Kirby Smith had but erecting additional fortifications and in strengthtwenty two hundred men at Rogersville, and ening those that already exist. Prisoners and morched out seven thousand men and made the deserters say that it is their intention to fortify attack with Gen Nelson's peremptory order to every ford and crossing place, so as to make it

culty was that neither mer, nor officers knew high sof Centerville. It would not be very sur-The men railied in good style at the call of the other week, back in his stronghold at Manassa-

A New York shipping merchant of Southern birth and openly avowed "Contelerate" sympathies, who has just returned from Europe, recently gave us and others a very succinct statement of the plans and expectations of the enemy, to which rapidly transpiring events would seem to Demonstration of the impracticability of the if his statement is tounded upon semi-official in Culpepper route to Richmond-Heroic conduct admitted by all who give it credence, that the formation, as he in substance alleges, it will be of the Union Troops-The capture of General consummation of the draft can not safely be post-

the Northern States, and that the leading English our soil and endeavor by force to compel soy sympathizers with the "Confederates," including creign States to return to the Union-that you many influential members of the press, are fa- of the North would try to conquer us?" "1 the retreat of his army to Mamassas. This has He says it is well understood in those "circles" that Mary! and, Kentucky and Missouri are to be enument, we of the Northwest, who hold the 200 HHDS. New Orleans S gar just received from sources of that ever will invade your territory. Union armies now within the limits of the "Con federacy," are to be captured or expelled. According to the authority here quoted, the next fifty days will see the States above a med in the secure possession of the Southern forces. He says further that English sympathisers have conributed immense sums of money to enable the Son hern leaders to organize an adequate force for this special object. As to the city of Wash ington, the same gentleman says that it is a part of the rebel programme to capture it, and then to destroy it so effectually that it will cease to be a bone of contention. Of the speedy and sucwho are thoroughly advised on the whole sub-

-That the gentleman referred to is in the secrets of the conspirators there can be no doubt; correct in my estimate of the impracticability of but whether he gave a truthful sketch of the plans and expectations of the "Confederate" authori-On Monday, the 18th of August, General Lee ties, is a question we have no means of deciding except such data as current events supply. And it must be confessed that these events do lend some degree of plausibility to the story we have

But whether that story has any real foundation or not, it is certain that the rebels are making herculean efforts to break through our lines which protect Washington and Baltimore, and that all our conquests in the Southwest are in imminent danger. It is also evident that we, engaged as we are in putting down a gigantic rebellion, are acting on the defensive, and contending against

These facts are sufficient to prove that the draft is a necessity, provided we are not ready to abandon the effort to preserve the Union and our Territorial integrity; and these facts also prove that the draft cannot with safety be postponed while turther efforts are being made to fill up the quotas of the several Stares by voluntary enlistments. There is a pressing-we fear a fatal want-for MORE MEN. The rebels outnumber us -as they have from the beginning outnumbered us-at ad points where active hostilities are in cess of volunteering while our armies are in such immenent peril would be little short o madness. Very possibly even a draft will not furnish the requisite number of men in time to save us from most serious disasters. Assuredly they cannot

be upon the ground an hour to soon. S me of our citizens stand in dread of the effects of an immediate draft. They fear it will produce disaffection and irritation, which may prove dangerous to the Government. But we entertain a different opinion of the people of this country, and have formed a higher estimate of their intelligence and their patriotthe proposition, is, shall we abandon the bloody comest in behalf of the unity of the Republic and the supremacy of the Constitution; or shall we continue it with greater energy than ever? If the people are indisposed to stand a draft, it is because they prefer to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy; for they are sufficiently intelligent to know that unless our ar mies are promptly reinforced by means of a draft, the acknowledgement of Southern Independence will be a matter of necessity which cannot be

It is quite useless to delude ourselves; or to endeavor to persuade others that this Rebellion can be put down without immediate recourse to a draft If the people generally are opposed to a draft, let them promptly instruct the Government to make the best terms they can with the Jeff Davis Government and acknowledge its claims to independence. That is the precise issue which is presented for decision in the form of a proposal to drait. For our own part, though not very sanguine of success in any event, we are in favor of making one more energetic effort to save the Union in its integrity; and to avert the interminable wars and the consequent miseries-nor meresy of one division, but-of an infinite sulplivision of the Territory over which the Stars and Stripes have been accustomed to float. We may fail in that effort; but we should be unworthy of our lineage and of the priceless legacy committed to us by our fathers, did we besitate to make

The Arrest of Charles J. ingersoil. We publish elsewhere in this paper the speech,

struck at freedom of discussion in the approach-

paign will be devised. But I fear it is too late in nature; but they have openly discouraged enlist ments. What does this favoritism mean 7

"We publish elsewhere the speech delivered by

cratic meeting on Saturday last, for which he has been arrested by order of the Government. It no doubt contains a world of incendury and disloyal matter, or else he would not have been arrested; but a great many honest peop e will recurred their brains' without finding it out. He expresses a doubt as to the wisdom and honesty of the Administration it is true; but then Horace Greeley and Wendell Phillips have done the any sum not exceeding \$10,000 on a single life. Rates same thing in a fifty fold more offensive manner, made known at my office, opposite Glenn's Block, Indiyet the one offender receives a respectful letter signed 'A Lincoln,' and the other is sent to jail.

"It is an extraordinary spectacle which we \$4,335,109 60-and has paid to families of deceased perhave witnessed for the last year—a free people, an annual income exceeding \$1,000,000. aug27-d10d. the freest on earth, tenacious of their rights, imperious for the largest liberty, quietly submitting to the suspension of their rights and liberties, to a restricted treedom of the press, the suspension of the habeas corpus, imprisonment without trial,

liberations without reparation "The President of the United States and his advisers will terrioly mistake the temper of the to, or their demand for, these stretches of executive power, if they presume or act upon the presumption that they will tolerate them for any other end whatever than the suppression of the

rebeilion. Every word of this is true. We hope it will attract attention at Washington. We, at least, a reasonable commission. enter our solemn protest against the treatment Mr. Ingersoll has received - Detroit Free Press. Transfer Charles

Fitch and Davis. The brutal retaliatory order of the Jeff. Davis Government in regard to General Fitch's command, published in our issue of vesterday, reminds us of a dialogue which took place at Washngton about two years ago between Davis and Fitch. Fitch was then United States Semitor from Indiana. He was an unrelenting anti-Douglas Democrat, not so much probably from principle as on account of a long standing personal fend between him and the emment Senator from Illi nois. Davis and Fitch were ranked as leaders in the war waged upon Douglas at the period of the Lecompton controversy. The latter was even more bitter in his assaults upon the anti-Lecorap-

ton chieftain than the former.

Some two years or more ago, Davis and Fitch were members of the same standing committee of the Senate. One day, at the close of a session of the committee, a discussion happened to arise be tween them as to the course the South would probubly pursue in the event of Lincoln's election. Davis declared that the Cotton States would withdraw from the Union, establish an independent Government, and, if need be, take up arms in its deiense. Fitch doubted the fact, but assured the arrogant Mississippian that if the South at tempted anything of the sort, the North would meet force with force. The discussion waxed warmer and warmer. Said Davis "Do you mean to say, that if we of the Cotton States set up a Government of our own, you of the Pope's official papers-The Confederates at ack poned; and that the new levies can not be too North will come down and try to subjugate us to Manassas and menace Centreville-Design of speed y organized and fitted for active service. Federal authority?" "I do!" responded Fitch, The gentleman referred to affirms that Europe with emphasis. "What!" replied Davis, rising s better posted in respect to Southern news than from his seat, "do you say that you would invade cored with much confidential information, which mean," replied Fitch, rising and speaking slowly they keep with fidelity and use with discretion. and firmly, "that if the States on the Lower Mississippi attempt to set up an independent Govmmediately reduced to complete submission to sources of that river, will invade your territory he "Confederate" Government, and that the with forces sufficient to conquer and subdue you. State by State, county by county, till you submit

to Federal authority! A little more than two years have passed since this dialogue transpired. Fitch commands a brigade of Union troops in Arkansas. He recently executed a rebel for murder. Thereupon Davis directs his Adjutant General to issue an 500 BBLS Refined Sugar for sale by order proclaiming Fitch and his command outlaws, who, if captured, are not to be treated as prisoners of war. The order is aimed personally at Fitch, directing that, if he be taken, he shall be confined as a felon and dealt with accordingly, We are of the opinion that if the troops of Jefferson Davis, they will give the latter ample 500 cause to remember the encounter - New York

NOBLE COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET .- The Noble county Democratic convention assembled at Albion on the 2d uit and made the following

For Representative, Jerome Sweet; for Sheriff, James Cunningham; for Treasurer, H. E. Wads worth; for Commissioner, J. J. Knox; for Survevor, E. R. Loeber.

DANIEL WEBSTER, on a certain occasion, uttered, the following:

Constitutional liberty must never permit power, and least of all Executive power, to overstep its prescribed limits, either in peace or war, though benevolent motives and patriotic interest come along with it The spirit of liberty is jealous of encroachment, jealous of power, jealous of men. At all times it demands checks; it insists on securities; it entrenches itself behind delenses and fortifies itself against the assaults of ambi-

We plead these noble words of the "De fender of the Constitution" against the assaults of arbitrary and seemingly irresponsible

DIED.

SIMRALL -At his residence in Covington, Kentucky, on the afternoon of August 28th, 1862, in the 54th year of his age, Jo in G. W. Simrall, Esq., after a pampul filness Mr. Simrali had been connected with the Cincinnati Branch of the Etna Insurance Office, as Amager and Adjuster for the past eight years, and hat endeared himsell to the whole corps by his uniform kindness of heart and ability in action. No one stood higher in the esteem and respect of those in intimate contact with him than our lamented associate. He was a man of soun! judgment, clear views, marked force of character and dec ded success in his department of labor. The company loses an able member from the Western staff, while his friends mourn an esteemed companion. But best of all, he was man of ripe Christian experience. For many years an Elder in the Presbyterian Church, and of apright life, he has gone to his rest and reward

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. BEAL as an independent Unconditional Union candidate for Common Pleas Judge for the Twelfth District,

Special Notice.

10 ADVERTISERS.—All advertisements taken for specified time, and ordered out before the piration CELEBRATED of the time specified, will be charged the regular ratus for the same up to the time they are ordered out.

MEDICAL.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

10 LADIES OF DELICATE BEALTH OR IMPAIRED | Ho organization, or to those by whom an increase of only is from my remain ablectionable, the indersigned would offer a rescription which is perfectly reliable and safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of he Old World or the pastcentury. Although this article. isvery cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in half nthottles and sold very extensively at the exherbitant ice of \$5 per bottle, the undersigned proposes of furh the ecipe for \$1, by the possession of which every adv can cupply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any drag store for the triffing sum of 25 cents per year. Any physician or truggist willtell you it is perfectly harmless, thousands of restimonials can be procured of its officacy. Sent to any part of the world on receipt of \$1, by address. DR. J. C. DEVERAUX. 1. O. Box, No. 1353, New Haven Connecticut.

CROCERS.

WM. GLENN & SONS. WHOLESALE GROCERS,

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PEARL STREETS.

Cimcimmati, O., HAVE A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK of Groceries of all kinds, bought exclusively for eash, to which we invite the attention of close cash buy-

EXCURSION.

EXCURSION.

WORLD'S HORSE FAIR.

THE PERU AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD Com-

pany will place on sale at the Union Deport, excur-

at Chicaro, to be held Sept. 2nd to 12th Includve. The tickets will be good from Indianapolis to Chicago from September 1st, to September 12th, inclusive, and to retarn from September 3rd, to September 15th inclusive. | guarantee for the purity of the figures sold. Price \$7,00 for the round trip. DAVID MACY, Supt.

INSURANCE.

LIFE AND DEATH.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE Company, of Hartford Connecticut, has authorized me as Agent to receive applications for life Insurance, on all healthy, able-bodied men now in the army, or contemplatin enlisting in the service. Policies issued for P. S. The Company has an accumulated capital of

PIANO-FORTES.

PIANO FORTES ALL WHO WISH TO GET ELEGANT Resewood Pianos, superior tone and fi-ish are invited to examine the Pianos of Chas M. Stieff, of Baltimore, now on exhibition American people, the secret of their submission at Mr. Suffern's Music Rooms, in the Etna Building. J. WILLIAM SUFFERN.

LOAN ACENCY.

DERSONS RESIDING IN MARION COUNTY AND wishing to borrow money, will find it to their inter to negotiate same through my agency, for which I charge K FERGUSON. Exchange Broker. Office opposite Glenns' Block, Indianapolis, Indiana.

WHOLESALE CROCERS.

Earl & Hatcher.

WHOLESALE

GROCERS.

LAFAYETTE, INDIANA.

EARL & HATCHER.

EARL & HATCHER

A BAGS Rio Coffee; 100 Bags Java Coffee;

10 Bales Mocha Coffee; For sale by EARL & HATCHER.

TOBACCO.

150 BOXES 5 Lump;

100 Boxes 10 Lump; 75 Boxes 8 Lump; 100 Boxes bright lbs;

50 Boxes dark lbs; 500 Caddies & 1bs; 50 Kegs Six Twist;

The above assortment of Tobacco is now the largest to be for nd in the West, and will be sold below the current

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Just Received.

THE GOLDEN WREATH.

■ TONTAINING Two Hundred and Ffty favorite Songs

THE NIGHTINGALE,

Full of sweet Songs and Melodies.

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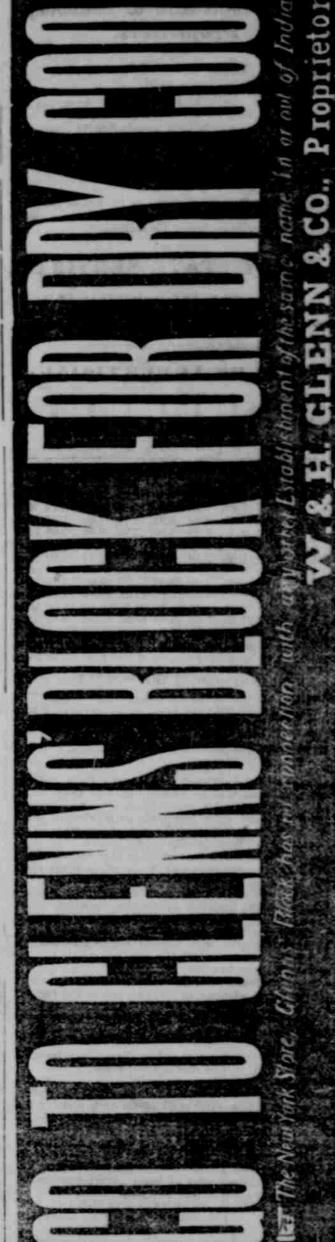
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